

COTTON FARMERS MUST HAVE SYSTEM OF CREDIT SUPPORT

"Europe Has Financed Larger Part of Our Cotton and Hence Heretofore Has Gotten It at a Very Great Bargain."

New Orleans, La., April 2.—If the South is to succeed in its plan for holding cotton and creating a year-round cotton market, a system must be devised for obtaining credit support from the banks in all parts of the United States, J. D. Gillespie, cashier of the Tenison National Bank, Dallas, Tex., told members of the Association of Reserve City Bankers at the second day's session of their seventh annual convention here.

Invitations were received from Cleveland, Boston, Chicago, Dallas and Milan, Tenn., to hold the 1920 convention in those cities, it was said.

Other addresses were made on various subjects as a basis for bank credit, including wools and hides, tobacco, cattle, automobiles, sugar and coffee.

Southern banks, Mr. Gillespie said, probably cannot handle conveniently all the credit instruments they would be called on to carry under a widespread holding movement.

"Europe has been financing the larger part of our cotton, and has been getting it at a bargain," Mr. Gillespie said. "I do not think we will ever revert to the old way. The farmers have had a taste of holding and getting more money for their cotton, and I believe in the future when one wants to know the amount of spot cotton in the world he will look to the South instead of Europe and the Eastern sea board."

HARDING PROPOSED COTTON COMBINE MEETS WITH FAVOR

Atlanta, March 28.—The recent proposal of W. P. G. Harding, governor of the United States federal reserve bank, that a great co-operative cotton export corporation be organized in the south, with a capitalization of about \$50,000,000, has been favorably received by producers in the cotton belt. From the farmers' viewpoint, the plan, if carried out, means stabilization of the industry, with higher profits in consequence. Brokers and buyers, however, are said to view the project coolly.

Immediate steps are being taken as recommended by Mr. Harding, for the holding of a convention of cotton interests, at which the subject will be thoroughly considered and plans laid for effecting the organization of such a corporation from among the producers.

In Memphis, Tennessee, the plan has been formally laid before a board of directors of the cotton exchange, and a general conference of cotton men is expected to be assembled there shortly in this connection. When Governor Cooper of South Carolina names the members of the state board of exports and marketing cotton corporations will be chartered, according to W. G. Smith, state warehouseman for South Carolina.

Mr. Harding's proposition follows closely upon the holding of conferences of farmers, bankers and business men in the state of Georgia at the call of J. J. Brown, state commissioner of agriculture, at which a similar enterprise was discussed. L. B. Jackson, director of the market bureau of the state department of agriculture in offering to co-operate with Mr. Harding, says: "Mr. Harding very accurately points out the essential weakness of the cotton industry when he says that all of our energies are devoted to production, without any organized effort in the selling end of the business."

The new corporation would be organized under the terms of the Webb act of congress, which permits domestic corporations to combine for maintaining joint exporting agencies. It would be controlled exclusively by the cotton growers and their friends. The proposed corporation would send expert representatives into other countries to negotiate sales, and, it is pointed out, would know at all times the condition of the world market, thus being in a position to "feed out" just the right amount of raw cotton to supply the demand without overstocking the market. The corporation also would function as a cotton-holding concern, to which the grower would take his crop and receive spot cash for it, or the equivalent in certificates, making it unnecessary for him to borrow against the uncertainty of the market.

Mr. Harding was head of the cotton loan pool organized soon after the declaration of war in Europe in 1914, for the purpose of stabilizing the cotton market.

**GETS LIFE TERM.**  
Ft. Worth, April 2.—Robert L. Sneed, ranchman, Hamilton county, who killed his wife six weeks ago and claimed at the time that they had a disagreement over the war, pleaded guilty when arraigned in Hamilton county yesterday and was sentenced to a life term in the penitentiary.

COUNCIL UNCHANGED WITH ONE EXCEPTION MAJOR L. L. McINNIS

John Lawrence Lead the Ticket, as Usual, With Wilson Bradley a Close Second -- Jenkins and Doane Have Narrow Escape.

Yesterday was city election day in Bryan and 292 citizens visited the polls and expressed their choice for the next two years.

Out of a field of fifteen candidates four of the present commissioners were returned to office, Major L. L. McInnis being the new member. Mayor John Lawrence lead the ticket, with Wilson Bradley a close second. Two unsuccessful candidates, Messrs. J. S. Doane and E. J. Jenkins, received 101 and 104 votes, respectively. Jesse Hensarling, the retiring member, received 71 votes.

The complexion of the new board, with the vote received by each, is as follows:  
John M. Lawrence ..... 191  
Wilson Bradley ..... 173  
H. A. Burger ..... 122  
Tyler Haswell ..... 114  
L. L. McInnis ..... 105  
It is estimated that 308 qualified voters remained away from the polls because of satisfaction with the old council, total lack of interest or absence from the city.

STRONG SENTIMENT AGAINST INSPECTION

Concord, N. H., April 2.—At the hearings before the committee on education of the New Hampshire legislature, which has rejected all the proposed measures for compulsory medical inspection in the public schools, and provisions for medical services in the compensation laws, it was brought out that in a majority of communities sentiment is so strong against medical inspection in schools that the permissive act of 1913 is not likely ever to be adopted. It was also stated that anti-medical sentiment is on the increase and that the only way to secure inspection is to make it obligatory upon the school boards, which are chosen by popular vote.

The medical organizations strongly favored the bill, but the educational authorities were not united on it. After a consideration of over two months the house decided to kill the bill. The effort to secure an act making medical inspection compulsory came about through the failure of the local option law of 1913 to work out as its advocates had expected. This law provided that the school board of any school district should assign a physician to each public and private school, who should, in the teacher's presence and upon previous notice, examine each pupil and employee of the school. An exemption was granted in this law, however, which provided that any parent could exempt his or her child from the inspection by means of a written protest to the teacher, except "in the case of contagious diseases."

But this law provided that it should only apply to towns, cities and school districts which by vote adopted it. Although the law has been in effect six years, only 60 of the 235 cities and towns have not adopted it, and in the places that have not adopted it, there is no medical inspection of any kind.

**Educational Board.**  
Lansing, Mich., April 2.—A bill empowering Detroit's board of education to take over the Detroit college of medicine and conduct it as part of the school system reached its third reading in the lower house yesterday and was finally passed, though not until a provision had been added that it would be incorporated until it should be ratified by the electors.

During the course of its consideration before the lower house, John P. Fitzgerald, representative from Detroit, denounced the bill strongly, declaring that the college is badly run down and undesirably located and that the trustees want to unload it on the city. To enable this to be done, he said, the board of education, which he also denounced, plans to take it off their hands and conduct it at an annual cost to the city of about \$200,000 in line with the board's policy in "providing liberally for higher educational facilities" at a time when 12,000 children in Detroit are out of school because there is not room in the school buildings.

FORTY BILLION AVAILABLE.

Austin, Tex., April 2.—The state highway department estimates that \$40,000,000 will be available within the next eighteen months for road construction in Texas. Sixteen counties have voted bond issues for \$7,000,000 and thirty-two other counties will soon vote on bond issues aggregating \$33,000,000.

DALLAS ELECTION.

Dallas, Tex., April 2.—Frank W. Wozencraft, a lawyer, 26 years old, late of the United States army overseas service, was elected mayor of Dallas yesterday. Captain Hal Moore, former city engineer, but now serving the United States army in France, was elected street commissioner, and Captain L. E. McGee, wholesale advertising manager of Sanger Brothers and also late of the United States army, was elected police and fire commissioner. E. B. Repper, who has been in the business since 1914, was elected commissioner of finance and commissioner of water, respectively.

CERTAIN OF NATION'S FINANCIAL ABILITY HANDLE VICTORY LOAN

"There is No Insufficiency of Credit for the Needs of Any Useful Enterprise," Says Secretary Glass.

Washington, April 2.—Confidence in the financial condition of the country and its ability to float the forthcoming victory loan was expressed by Secretary Glass in replying to the suggestion of Senator Calder of New York that a special session of congress should be called to stop depreciation in the market of liberty bonds.

Far from agreeing that the decline in outstanding bonds might jeopardize the popular campaign for floating the victory issue by forcing the banks to take the new bonds, Mr. Glass declared that he was assured the treasury's efforts to solve the financial problems of the country would have the support of a united and victorious people. "Depreciation in bonds," he said, "has been the result of artificial causes, and he knew of no one who did not believe that all liberty bonds would sell above par before maturity."

"There is today no insufficiency of credit for the needs of any useful enterprise, nor insufficiency of gold to support our credit structure," Secretary Glass said.

AMERICANIZATION PLANS DISCUSSED

Cambridge, Mass., April 2.—"Our aim is to Americanize the 7000 non-English speaking population of Cambridge," explained Alexander H. Bill, of the city council committee on Americanization, to 25 men and women who had assembled upon the steps of the city hall to discuss the proposed plan. The committee would like to hear your ideas upon the way to proceed. It was the second meeting of the committee and the attendance reflected a stronger interest in the subject than was manifested at the first.

The meeting went to an adjournment without reaching conclusions, yet in that room it was felt that a process of Americanization had been going on. Men of different nations and races found they could laugh in common, had ideas in common and could differ good-naturedly. It was proposed that a public forum upon Americanization be held in a large building or in the open to get a wider discussion, and this was the aim of the meeting. The plan is to have a series of classes in English and civics, and to have a series of classes in English and civics, and to have a series of classes in English and civics.

Virtually every considerable group of the alien population of Cambridge is represented by members of the race who had "arrived," so far as Americanization is concerned, and so could speak intelligently for this country and sympathetically for the alien.

The first collision of ideas occurred over the statement by M. E. Fitzgerald, superintendent of schools, that the bill in the Massachusetts legislature would make compulsory for every person in the state up to 45 years old to read and speak the English language. Mr. Fitzgerald also gave information about the classes now being conducted in Cambridge for the alien. Employees said they were cooperating to the extent of allowing the employees time off from work, with pay, to study English. He was emphatic in his opinion that only trained teachers should teach the alien, that volunteers, however well-intentioned, are not qualified. In this latter opinion he had the approval of the assembly.

Daniel Evans, a professor in Andover Theological seminary, questioned the value of compulsion, especially for persons 45 years old. "What is Americanization?" he asked. "It is far more than learning to read and speak English. Right ideas can be conveyed in any language, and we ought to be interested in getting right ideas into the foreign-born. Others expressed the same general opinion."

Edward Cohen, real estate dealer, who declared that "the day I took out my citizenship papers I was the proudest man in the world," approved of teaching English to aliens because it would open a line of communication. "We have differences because we do not understand one another," he said. "But don't stop at that. Let us make the United States such a good country to live in and work in that everybody will want to know our language. This means more than some native Americans seem to think. It means fair wages, honest government, good neighborhood. We don't have industrial peace if employers do not treat their employees right, nor social justice if an American family moves out of a neighborhood when some foreign-born family moves in. The American idea is justice, social sympathy, brotherhood, all of which are included in Americanization."

WANTED OLD COAT.

Paris, April 2.—Saying that he was not going to indulge in the luxuries of a new overcoat just because a fool shot a few holes in the old one, Premier Clemenceau refused to leave the garment in custody of the court until the case of Emile Cotton, who attempted to assassinate Clemenceau, has been settled. The coat was returned to the premier after he did what the French term an efficacious act of nature, which was not specified.

THOMPSON REELECTED MAYOR OF CHICAGO; WETS WIN EASILY

First Time City Has Voted on Prohibition Question—Total Vote Nearly 700,000 Out of Possible 800,000.

Chicago, Ill., April 2.—William Hale Thompson, republican and anti-prohibitionist, was reelected to the office of mayor yesterday in one of the most exciting political struggles the windy city has ever experienced. There were six mayoralty candidates in the field, but Thompson was elected by not less than 20,000 votes according to present figures.

The pronounced wet vote—3 to 1 or better in favor of saloons—is said by personal liberty leaders to mark the actual beginning of a campaign to repudiate national prohibition.

The Trades Union Liberty league today issued a statement that through the overwhelming defeat of the drys, Chicago has served notice that will ring in the ears of those subservient lawmakers who have cravenly surrendered the liberty of American citizens at the dictation of clique-paid prohibition lobbyists."

This was the first time Chicago has ever voted on the question of wet or dry, and the election in which six candidates ran for mayor, fell on an ideal day.

It is estimated that 700,000 votes were cast out of a registered vote of nearly 800,000.

HINES REITERATES R. R. POSITION

Pittsburg, Pa., April 2.—Fundamental changes in railroad, but not governmental ownership, are urged for the railroads by Walker D. Hines, director general of railroads. Mr. Hines says:

"I do not believe in government ownership as a permanent policy. We cannot go back to unrestricted private management, and we ought not to go back to a method of regulation that proved unsuccessful."

In discussing the results of government operation of the railways under the war emergency, Mr. Hines enumerated the following points:

The elimination of conflicting priorities, the united control of traffic, even to the extent of preventing shipments except when they could be disposed of at destination, averted serious congestion. "Despite the enormous volume of traffic in the fall of 1918, there was practically no congestion, and in this respect the condition was radically different from what it had been in previous years. This was of material assistance in the conduct of the war, and prevented tremendous delay and injury to commerce and industry."

"2. In December, 1917, railroad labor regarded itself as grossly underpaid, because of the tremendous increase in the cost of living and because of the very high wages paid in nearly every other industry. The demand was insistent for radical increases in wages and improvement in working conditions. No adequate machinery existed to deal with these demands. Suspicion and distrust on the part of the public, and the railroad companies was at its high-water mark. There appeared no reasonable hope of getting an adequate solution of this fundamental problem without government control. By means of government control, and the assurances which were given to labor and later carried out, uninterrupted carrying on of the work in a cordial spirit was assured."

"3. The financial situation of the railroads was most unfavorable. Their costs were mounting rapidly, and any possible solution of the labor problems under private management would have carried an enormous additional burden. At the same time, the difficulties in obtaining corresponding increases in rates were almost insurmountable, on account of the different jurisdictions, interests and state, which had to deal with the subject, and on account of the general public distrust of the necessity for substantial increases in rates. The financial situation was restored by the government control and the consequent guaranty of adequate rentals."

GORDON BOONE ELECTED.

Corpus Christi, Tex., April 2.—Judge Gordon Boone defeated Roy Miller, the incumbent, 551 to 387, for mayor in the municipal election in Corpus Christi yesterday. Mayor Miller was a candidate for the fourth time, running on the people's party ticket. Judge Boone headed an independent ticket. The four candidates running on Judge Boone's ticket for city officers were: Mayor Miller, who was elected; George W. Miller, who was elected; George W. Miller, who was elected; George W. Miller, who was elected.

TEXANS WILL PARADE.

Ft. Worth, April 2.—The one hundred and thirty-second field artillery which leaves Newport News tomorrow for Ft. Worth to be mustered out of the service, will stop enroute at Houston, Corsicana and Waco, to parade, it was announced here today.

BIG DELEGATION WILL GO.

gation to Mineral Wells on April 12 to attend the good roads meeting in response to an urgent invitation received from the Young Men's Business league of Houston.

HOBBY SIGNS NEW DEPOSITORY BILL; BOARD ORGANIZED

This Measure is One in Line With Good Business and Becomes Effective at Once—Other State News.

Austin, Tex., April 2.—Governor Hobby has signed senate bill No. 36, creating a new state depository system and requiring that all state funds be kept at interest in banks, except the cash needed for current payments by the state treasurer; also, that state departments deposit their receipts daily.

The law became effective at once, and the state depository board now consists of the commissioner of insurance and banking, the attorney general and the state treasurer. The members then met and formally organized by electing George W. Briggs, commissioner of insurance and banking, as chairman, while State Treasurer John W. Baker is made secretary by the terms of the new law. Under the old law the state treasurer was chairman.

As soon as the organization was completed the board asked the attorney general for an opinion construing the new law in its various phases. It is declared unworkable in some instances under present conditions, there not being any dollar of appropriation for its enforcement.

As a result of no funds Mr. Baker will not attempt to push the adoption of the new depositories, but will take advantage of its provision to wait for aid from the special session next June. It provides that bids shall be had in not less than thirty days, and the attorney general advised that Mr. Baker could take a reasonable time beyond that minimum. Since he has no funds to pay clerks he will ask for bids to be opened about June 20 and take a day or two to make computations.

The legislature is expected to meet June 16 or 17 and Mr. Baker hopes it will at once give him the necessary clerical assistance to enforce the new law properly. In the meantime two men who are willing to take a chance on getting their money from the legislature, as well as waiting for it, will be put to work by Mr. Baker carrying out the provisions of the law. They voluntarily offered to take the chance.

In the meantime the state funds to the amount of \$8,200,000 are invested in United States treasury certificates bearing 4 1/2 per cent per annum and \$900,000 in eighteen state depositories yielding an average of 4.79 per cent. The latter have contracts until March 1, 1921, and funds can not be taken from them to be deposited in banks selected under the new law.

EXPENSES INCURRED IN LIBERTY LOAN WORK TO BE DEDUCT

Dallas, March 28.—All expenses incurred in advertising and promoting the sales of Liberty bonds and war saving stamps are deductible on the part of individual and corporations as business expense, in the completion of income taxes, according to advice given out by Commissioner Roper of the internal revenue department at Washington.

It is the intention of the government to show every consideration to those men and women who have given their time and means in previous loans, and to whom it looks for assistance in putting across the final effort of the Victory Liberty loan. It further explains the effort on the part of the government to show its appreciation for the work of patriotic Americans as evidenced in the announcement that medals struck from a captured German cannon are to be awarded all of the workers in the Victory Liberty loan campaign which will open on April 21. The medal will bear on its front an embossed design of the treasury building at Washington, and the reverse side will bear an inscription giving the history on the emblem with space for the name of the winner of the medal.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

Representatives of several paving companies will meet with the property owners of improvement districts 1 and 2 at the city hall tomorrow night. At this time these gentlemen will explain the merits and cost of the different paving and a lucid explanation of the workings of Bryan's improvement district plan will be made. The city manager and commissioners request that all interested parties be present.

GUNMAN WINS LAURELS.

Camp Uton, April 2.—Petitions citing many acts of bravery and daring under fire will be presented to Governor Smith, of New York, requesting the restoration to citizenship of Monk Eastman, gunman and notorious leader of gangsters who once terrified New York's east side. Eastman is now Private William Delaney, veteran, and back from France with an enviable record. He was discharged yesterday from the one hundred and sixth infantry.

KILLER GETS 10 YEARS.

Houston, April 2.—William McKinley Hart, charged with murder February 5 of Mrs. Pauline McConnell, wife of a wounded soldier, today was given a sentence of ten years in the penitentiary. When the jury announced the verdict, Mrs. Hart, who was seated at the side of her husband, fainted and was carried to the court room. Hart retained his composure. Notice of appeal was formally filed by Hart's attorneys.

RIOTING GERMANS FIND MEAT, EGGS A N D POTATOES

Burgomaster Had Private Stock for Self -- Potato Rations Reduced -- Three Hundred Rioters Been Arrested.

Frankfort, April 2.—Rioting broke out here again this afternoon. Mobs plundered provision stores and all available military forces were rushed to the scene of disorder. When this dispatch was sent fighting was still in progress.

Demonstrators searching the house of a burgomaster discovered large stores of meats, eggs and flour.

Three hundred accused of plundering the shops of this city have been arrested. The disorders are due to food shortage, intensified by the reduction of potato rations from five to three pounds.

DECLARE GENERAL STRIKE.

Stuttgart, April 2.—The government has proclaimed a state of siege in this city and its environs as a result of a clash between the police and troops, in which they were killed and many injured. A general strike has been declared.

WRITER DESCRIBES GERMAN CONDITIONS

London, April 2.—The emotions and impressions of British playing the part of conquerors in Germany appear to differ widely. "I find that I am getting the habit of not looking people straight in the face," writes a correspondent of the Manchester Guardian at Coblenz. "There is a kind of fear of something which is just behind their eyes. When a man looks at me across the table in one of the cafes I have to look away, and the only reason I can think of for this is because I have won and he has lost. I am afraid of him because he is helpless and cannot hurt me. Many people would think that they would not feel like this, but they would."

Another point of view is given by a correspondent of the Westminster Gazette at Cologne. "The Huns love us dearly," he writes, "because we saved them from themselves. Also they think us wealthy because we tip the waiters. Every time I go to the municipal baths there is a crowd of Huns waiting, and I always go in front of them. Makes them furious, but if they would give the attendant half a mark I daresay it wouldn't happen unless I did as I saw a proper 'bairnfather' go blimey do. As a Hun was going into a vacant bathroom he pushed in front with indecorable contempt, and said: 'Ere, 'oo won the bloody war?'"

"It does them good occasionally to push them off the pavement, and that fills them with surprise more than anything else. I pull them up by the ear in a tram to let a woman have their seat."

An Englishman who has visited Bonn, Cologne and other Rhine points tells the Guardian that, although fraternization between the English troops and the German inhabitants is forbidden, there is a good deal of friendly intercourse between them. The Germans say they were deceived concerning the war, but that they would have won if the United States had not been "forced into it." The visitor was impressed by hearing factory girls who were leaving work shout "Good Night" as they passed some English soldiers and he adds: "The Hun is always as 'slim' as the Boer and clearly sees now that gentility is better than poisoned gas."

Arthur Pollen, the naval writer says: "It is in the suburbs of Bonn and Cologne, in Duren and in the villages that one sees the real devastation of these people. The fat man is gone and all adults seem peaked and thin, but the children are a horrible sight. Those who have been here and in the occupied parts of France say the state of the French children is worse."

"There seems to be plenty of children but none under three years old and never once did I see a woman with a baby in her arms. The smallest children are the worst to look at—pallid, hollow-eyed and dreadfully feeble. The boys are far less animated than the girls."

AMERICAN POLITICS.

Mexico City, April 2.—Salvatore Gomez chief of staff of the department of agriculture, has denied officially reports that lands in Lower California have been sold to Japanese subjects. The Japanese minister to Mexico, Baron Otori, characterized the discussion of colonization reports as a tomcat in a tea pot, emphasizing it as an American political maneuver.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS.

New York, April 2.—Cotton goods were bought more freely at the recently revised prices. An auction sale of 40,000 bales of rugs and carpets attracted the largest attendance known in years, and prices were bid up to higher levels than most buyers expected. Drss goods were in moderate demand. Jobbers reported a steady trade in small lots.

REVOLUTION IN PETROGRAD.

London, April 2.—Reports that a revolution against the Soviet government has broken out in Petrograd are supported by official Russian wireless dispatches received here, which say there is a strike of railroad men in the Petrograd region. The strike was prompted by bolshevik and social revolutionaries, it is stated.

COUNCIL OF FOUR CONSIDERING RHINE VALLEY, REPARATION

It is Probable Four Days Will be Consumed in Disposition of These Two Questions -- Foch Confers With Germans.

Paris, April 2.—Consideration of the question of reparation and disposition of the Rhine Valley was continued by the Council of Four today. It is understood to be probable that at least three more days will be occupied with these questions.

According to advices reaching Paris newspapers, Germany will not persist in her opposition to the use of the port of Danzig by Polish troops on their way from France to Poland. General Foch will leave Paris tonight for Spa to consult with German representatives and arrive at clear-cut conclusion in the Danzig matter.

News from Zurich is to the effect that the German cabinet has decided to gather the chiefs of all parties of the national assembly at Berlin tomorrow to reach an agreement as to the policy to be followed concerning Danzig.

MILITARY SERVICE NOW OPTIONAL AT A. AND M. COLLEGE

At a meeting of the faculty of the college Wednesday afternoon the recommendation of the executive committee that military work be left optional with juniors and seniors was adopted, along with the recommendation that daily guard mounting and posting of sentinels be discontinued. This action is regarded a radical departure from the previous order of things at college, though it had been forecast in some of President Bizzell's recent addresses to the cadet corps. Regulations provided for the action of the faculty will not be put into effect, however, until further details can be worked out by the committee on rules and approved by the faculty.

Alumni and former students of the college may not be fully prepared to accept the action of the faculty, but so much of it as regards to making military work optional for juniors and seniors was made practically necessary by the ruling of the war department which has held that membership in the R. O. T. C. is optional with the upper-classes and inasmuch as all the military work that is given at college now is done through the R. O. T. C., no other course was left open.

PRESENT DAY LIFE WITH THE BELGIANS

Washington, March 29.—interesting side lights on present day conditions in Belgium are given in an official Belgian bulletin issued here, containing advice to repatriates and others going to Belgium.

"The first commodity you must absolutely take with you," says the bulletin, "is patience and no small quantity either. Life is by no means easy and cannot be easy till later, when the reconstruction of Belgium has actually begun."

"Since there is at present no wool or cotton nor garments of any kind, nor shoes except at fabulous prices, be careful to renew your wardrobe and to provide yourself with enough wool for your bedding."

"Ladies, do not forget--this is a most valuable piece of advice--to carry thread, needles and pins. Also since paper has reached an extraordinary value in Belgium, be sure to take boxes of writing paper, pens, ink and as much ordinary paper as your trunks will hold. You will find you have saved about 100 per cent on your stock."

"As far as food and provisions are concerned, do not hesitate to provide yourselves with as much sugar as you can get. There are some suburbs in Brussels where no sugar has been distributed for six weeks. As for butter, it has disappeared since the government brought the price down to 8.50 francs (\$1.75). The farmers prefer to sell milk rather than to save it for butter and as a consequence not a single pound is displayed in the shop windows. Margarine does not even exist any more, so bring some of each."

"Though Brazil sends us coffee it still costs 10 francs (\$2.00) a kilo. There is no cocoa, left at all, nor candy, nor preserves, etc. Ham is not so scarce, but very dear."

**WOULD RESTORE RATES.**  
New York, April 2.—Clarence Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph-Cable company, in a public statement said that 20 per cent increase telegram rates ordered by Postmaster General Burleson means a loss of \$16,000,000 a year to telegraph users. He declared his company would restore the old rates at once if Mr. Burleson would relinquish control of the Postal lines. Mr. Mackay said that the total telegraph business of the country is approximately \$80,000,000 a year.







# PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke



PUT a pipe in your face that's filled cheerily brimful of Prince Albert, if you're on the trail of smoke peace! For, P. A. will sing you a song of tobacco joy that will make you wish your life job was to see how much of the national joy smoke you could get away with every twenty-four hours!

You can "carry on" with Prince Albert through thick and thin. You'll be after laying down a smoke barrage that'll make the boys think of the old front line in France!

P. A. never tires your taste because it has the quality! And, let it slip into your think-tank that P. A. is made by our exclusive patented process that cuts out bite and parch—assurance that you can hit smoke-record-high-spots seven days out of every week without any comeback but real smoke joy!

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.

## LON RICHIE WRITES LETTER HE WANTS TO SEE IN THE EAGLE

Dear Father, Mother and Brothers: Will try and answer your kind welcome letter that came to hand this rainy morning, which was gladly accepted, and was overjoyed to hear that all was well. This leaves me well and doing fine, and hope these few lines will find you the same.

I was sure proud to hear that Joe was at home and would love to know how he likes the army. It is fun to be in the army in the states but when a man goes through what I have he will have war a plenty.

On the night of October 6, we carried our battalion to the front. We were going to a little town called Fleeville. It was seven miles where we had to go and the Germans shelled us from 11 o'clock until 6:15 in morning. That night we were driving, but my God, when the daylight came and we started back to where our camp was it made me sick to see the sight I saw. Shells and bullets whistled around me all night long. October 3, we crossed the old Hindenburg line. The 82d division was the first to cross the line, but we did not do any fighting until we reached the Argonne forest. October 5 was the last I saw or heard of any of the 90th division boys that left Camp Travis with me.

I was wagoner and we never did any of the fighting, but I drove my old black, ball-faced mare and one brown that I called Bettie and Fannie. I drove them all through the war and under shell fire lots of times, but neither I nor my team was wounded and I drove them on two or three long, seven day hikes, but now we

have turned them in and I think I'll soon be at home and driving my own team.

Well, Papa, I will have to come to a close as these damn fussing comrades of mine are making so much racket I cannot think or anything else at present. Papa, I would like to see this printed in the Eagle. Just hand it to the editor or to the local board of Bryan. So good-bye.

From your son,  
LON RICHIE.  
Hq. Co. 321 Machine Gun B., A. E. F.

**USE EAGLE WANT ADS. THEY BRING RESULTS.**

**No Worms in a Healthy Child**

All children troubled with worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance. GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion, and act as a General Strengthening Tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or dispel the worms, and the child will be in perfect health. Pleasant to take. 60c per bottle.

## THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA CALLS ALLEN OF KANSAS

New Orleans, La., March 27.—Characterizing as rash, venomous and full of prejudice the statement made recently by Governor Allen of Kansas that the cotton reduction plan in the South means the Southern cotton producer is attempting to "trade upon the miseries of the world," Governor Pleasant of Louisiana declared the Kansas executive exhibited an ignorance of the true situation. Governor Pleasant's statement was made upon his arrival from Memphis, where he was in conference with farmers, bankers and merchants on the cotton reduction plan.

"The wheat farmers of Kansas," Governor Pleasant said, "are not growing their grain for less than its worth, nor will they be compelled to carry a billion dollar's worth of it for many months of the year. The government is going to pay \$2.25 for \$1 wheat, and all of us are willing to pay the difference. We therefore are showing a great deal of altruism toward the suffering Kansas wheat farmer."

Declaring that the government price of wheat will be an inducement for the wheat growers to increase their crop, the governor continued:

"Watch and see if they will not raise 1,200,000,000 bushels of wheat this year instead of the 600,000,000 they raised only a few years ago. They are risking a great oversupply to get the government's price, and not because of the world's demands."

Turning his attention to diversification of crops in the South, Governor Pleasant said:

"The Southern farmer is going to raise a sufficient quantity of other things to maintain his family, make cotton a surplus crop and make the spinner come to him and buy at a reasonable and profitable price instead of being compelled to rush into the market and sell at most any price, as heretofore."

Denying Governor Allen's statement that 35 cents a pound was being paid for cotton, the governor concluded by saying:

"Governor Allen's assertion that we are getting that much for cotton is not true. If the world price, we would have no complaint."

## NEGRO MIGRATION TO NORTH IN 1917 WAS ABOUT 350,000

Washington, March 29.—Investigations of negro migration to the north during the war, according to a report just issued by the United States department of labor, indicate that the total migration may have been as great as 350,000, extending over a period of about 18 months during 1916 and 1917. That figure is fixed as the maximum limit, and the estimate of James H. Dillard, who had charge of the inquiry, is 200,000.

The movement had been under way for a long time before any effort was made to determine the number of negroes moving north. Moreover, so many left separately and unobserved that complete statistics would have been impracticable. The investigator in Georgia estimates that between 35,000 and 45,000 negroes left that state in 1916-17, and the number to leave Alabama during the same time is estimated at 75,000. State officials, however, made higher estimates, placing the number leaving Georgia at 50,000, Alabama 90,000 and Mississippi 100,000.

**Lack of Labor is a Cause.**

Lack of labor in the north due to the cessation of immigration, was the principal cause, the investigators agree. Among the causes operative in the south to induce migration were general dissatisfaction with conditions, change of crop system, low wages, poor housing, poor schools, unsatisfactory crop settlements, rough treatment, cruelty of the law officers, unfairness in court procedure, lynchings, desire to travel, labor agents, aid from negroes in the north, and the influence of the negro press.

The movement of large numbers at the same time was due largely to labor agents, but after these initial group movements negroes kept going north in small numbers, attracted by the letters from their friends who had already gone. Better wages were important. "Every negro who made good in the north, started a new group on the way," one of the investigators reported.

**Community Congress Plan.**

About half the migrants, according to one investigator, went from the lower south. Another investigator found that the counties in the black belt of Alabama which had suffered most poverty among the negroes, and that the shortage of labor was most acute among the landowners who made no attempt to keep their tenants by providing for their subsistence.

Improvement of the promising movements to improve relations between white people and negroes in the south and thus remove causes of the migration appears to be the "community congress" plan, put under way in Boston, Mississippi. The feature of this plan is a committee organization including prominent white business men and agriculturists, and prominent negroes, in each county. Committees are chosen from the main body to consider special subjects—for example, there is a committee on labor supply. This type of organization is interesting in emphasizing the common interest of the races in community development, and in providing contact between racial leaders in ways designed to promote harmony, prosperity, and good will.

## PRESBYTERIANS TO MAKE SYSTEMATIC, WORLD WIDE FIGHT

New York, April 1.—Plans for a world wide prohibition campaign to counteract an alleged plan of American brewers and distillers to transfer their activities to other countries after the United States goes "bone dry," are announced here at headquarters of the new era movement of the Presbyterian church.

Especially emphasis will be given to the campaign in the orient according to the statement, the Presbyterian church "fears that the brewers and distillers have particular designs on China, India and other countries where the Presbyterian missions have been making great headway."

The anti-liquor fight, it is said, will be waged by missionaries already in the field as well as by special agents.

In addition to the anti-liquor fight in Mexico, it was announced that the church would conduct an intensive campaign against gambling, cock fighting and bull fighting.

Four representatives of the church, it was said, already are in Europe, planning the prohibition fight there.

## CROP OUTLOOK IS GOOD; LIVE STOCK ALSO PROMISING

Dallas, April 1.—The agricultural outlook is encouraging, crop reports are promising, the live stock industry is recovering from the drought and labor conditions are easier, summarizes the report for March issued today by the federal reserve agent for the eleventh federal reserve district.

"While normal activities have not been resumed in all industries, it is a fact that progress is gradually being made and less is heard of the problems of the readjustment period than thirty days ago," the report says.

Referring to the all-important cotton situation, the federal agent says: "There was little if any change during the month and stocks on hand are still large. The slow liquidation of the 1918 crop has made a stagnant business in the cotton growing sections. The campaigns for acreage reduction for 1919 is having excellent results and if present reports are authoritative, and we believe they are, the area, the area planted in cotton this year will be reduced by one third or possibly more."

The open weather of the last two weeks in March helped farm work get under way. Indications are, there will be an unusually large corn acreage. Although high winds in some of the western and southwestern counties have damaged wheat and reduced the soil moisture, crops are not suffering to any great extent. Farmers in East Texas are badly retarded in their work because of continued rains. Much land there formerly in cotton will be sown in corn and food crops, the business analysis continues.

Financial conditions have changed but little although there is slight evidence that conditions are better. Total bills discounted and brought in the federal reserve bank in the last thirty days show a decrease of \$400,000. Clearings in the nine chief cities of the district show a total of \$273,206,497 in February over the same month of 1918, an increase of 19.4 per cent.

On account of the high cost of labor and material, there is a strong tendency to defer construction and the resumption of building operations predicted for after the war has not been general. Housing facilities in every large city are inadequate. Permits for building are scarce. Permits for building show an increase in number but a decrease in value for the same month of 1918. For the nine chief cities 1368 permits were granted with a valuation of \$1,002,285 a decrease of 22.2 per cent in value over 1918. There is a slight increase in inquiries but the slack demand plainly is attributable to a general belief that building material is too high and due for a general decline. There has never been such a scarcity of vacant houses and it is impossible in any locality to rent suitable locations.

"The labor situation," the report continues "has improved somewhat since our last report and the number of unemployed is not so great as thirty days ago. In some quarters there is a tendency on the part of employers to reduce wages, but as yet it is not strong enough to develop any labor disturbance. Within 30 days there should be a heavy demand for farm labor which will absorb some of the surplus."

After a rather severe winter when losses were heavy, cattle are again getting in good shape, the range is in good condition and grass and weeds are growing rapidly the agent says.

Illustrating the effect of the oil industry on the producing territory the report notes that the deposits of the Wichita Falls banks on March 4 were \$19,268,000 as compared with \$7,345,000 on the same date 1918. The post office receipts in Wichita Falls showed an increase of 95.2 per cent in the year, for the same reason, the report concludes.

## COOPERATION OF COUNTIES PLANNED

Cooperation of the different counties in the joint teachers' institute to be held at College September 8 to 13, was planned at a meeting of the executive committee of the institute at the College yesterday. So far six counties have joined this institute, Grimes, Brazos, Leon, Madison, Robertson and Burleson. President Bizzell appeared before the committee and spoke on the desire of the College to render a greater service to the neighboring counties. He stressed the importance of agricultural education and his wish to have the influence of the College felt in the public schools of the state. The county superintendents expressed their appreciation of the work done in the institute last fall as well as of the opportunity of inspecting the College plant and the inspiration derived from the different influences of the College.

Superintendent John Smith of the Caldwell city schools was appointed as director of the institute.

Those attending the meeting were President W. B. Bizzell, Professors Hayes, Broyles, Fitzgerald and Fields; County Superintendents Grizzell, Grimes, Leon, Moore of Leon, Conn of Madison and Powers of Brazos and Prof. J. T. Davis. The visitors were entertained at dinner at the Mess hall.

## GERMAN HELMETS TO BE GIVEN AWAY

(Special to Eagle.)

Dallas, March 29.—Thirty-five hundred German helmets have been shipped to Dallas for distribution amongst prominent workers in the victory loan campaign. Every county chairman will receive his full share to be distributed as personal gifts, and mementoes of the great war. Some will use them as cuspidors and others will place them on a glass case and hand them on as heirlooms in the family.

## NO RELIEF IN SIGHT.

Manhattan, Kans., March 31.—In a report on America's meat supply, Dr. C. W. Campbell, head of the animal husbandry department of the Kansas agricultural college, said that consumers need not look forward for any marked reduction in the retail prices of meats in the near future. His report said:

"In 1900 there were 660 head of cattle in the United States for every 1,000 persons. This has been reduced to 350 head."

"In nine years the number of hogs has dropped from 800 to 600 for each thousand persons and sheep from 880 to 450."

"The capacity of the ranges is decreasing, and any increase in the supply of meat must come from the farm where the expense of production is much greater than on the range."

"Meanwhile, meat consumption of the country is continuously increasing."

## PRICE GASOLINE DROPS.

New Orleans, April 1.—Filling stations of the Gulf Refining company here are selling gasoline at 17c a reduction of 2c. The Standard Oil company are selling for 19c.

## WILSON ONLY HOPE.

Washington, April 2.—Unless pardoned by President Wilson, Eugene V. Debs, socialist leader probably will begin serving in the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., his ten-year sentence for violation of the espionage act, about May 1.

## 'T WAS A LUCKY DAY SAYS MRS. O'CONNOR

Her Improvement After Taking Tanlac, was Simply Wonderful.

"It was certainly a lucky day for me when I got my first bottle of Tanlac," said Mrs. John O'Connor, of East Oldham St., Knoxville, Tenn. "For five or six years," she continued, "I had been in a dreadfully rundown and nervous condition, was awfully weak and suffered with spells of dizziness. I had terrible nervous headaches and my stomach was so weak I couldn't digest even the lightest kind of food. I could sleep very little and became so despondent that I was afraid nothing could help me regain my health. 'I wouldn't have believed it if any body had told me any medicine would cause me to gain eight pounds in ten days, but that is exactly what Tanlac has done for me. Soon after I started taking it I began to eat better, sleep like a baby and feel just as well as I have in years. I have thrown away all my other medicine and will stick to Tanlac for I think it is the finest medicine on earth.' Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.

## RETURNING SOLDIERS OBJECT TO BONE DRY LAWS, IT IS STATED

New York, April 1.—If there is any way whereby national prohibition can be made a feature of the presidential campaign of 1920 returning doughboys from overseas will seek to make it the dominating issue.

Correspondents expect a great difficulty in obtaining concrete replies chiefly for this reason:

"Say, tell us some one who will knock out prohibition and this whole outfit will vote for him."

It was the most typical of all replies made in answer to inquiries addressed to thousands of doughboys as to whom they most desired for president in 1920. The same idea was expressed in different words hundreds of times.

The average doughboy does not give one particular whoop about the league of nations, except as he may hope it may insure him against ever again having to wade through the mud of France, or compel him to do "M. P." work in Armenia, Egypt, Siberia or anywhere else, which he would oppose bitterly.

The average doughboy thinks he was not given a square deal on the liquor question. He resents that he was not given a voice in saying whether the nation would or not banish booze.

"Maybe prohibition is a good thing, but what I want is a chance to vote as I think about it," said one doughboy, who was a nurse.

That is what 90 per cent of the doughboys want. They say they have not any idea how they are going to get it, but they insist that they are going to see that they get it somehow, and with that in mind they are looking forward to the next presidential campaign.

**CULGOA IS SAFE.**

New York, April 2.—The naval supply ship Culgoa carrying many casual troops, which was recently reported in distress southeast of this port, arrived today from Brest, after taking 28 days to make the passage across.

## CASTORA In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. H. H.*

# Standard High Grade Fertilizers

## Costs Less--It's Better

### A Brazos county fertilizer for Brazos county soils

# Bryan Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company

Maker of Star Brand High Grade Fertilizers

## DROPPED 3,300 FEET.

Seattle, Wash., April 1.—Robert E. Cadden, a soldier in the 166th depot brigade, Camp Lewis leaped safely from an army airplane yesterday at an altitude of 3,300 feet, using a new triple parachute for fliers. The experiment was made in a stiff wind and heavy rain. Cadden had never been aloft in an airplane before. He was climbing from the extra seat in the plane to the top several times and then announced that he was ready to go up. At 3,300 feet Percival Barnes, pilot, shouted back to Cadden: "Any time you are ready." Barnes had no sooner finished speaking than Cadden climbed to the top of the plane and stepped off as coolly as if he had done it many times before. Cadden's home is at Bellevue. He enlisted in the regular army in 1916 and when America entered the European war started with his regiment overseas. But sickness at Hoboken prevented his going.

## HARVESTING THE CROP.

London, April 1.—The condition of Berlin grows steadily worse. Apart altogether from the chaos arising from political conflicts, the state of the streets has become appalling. Vile and crime are supreme, and there is neither law nor order. To this anarchy, according to the Lokal-Anzeiger, has now been added a new element. Street trafficking of the lowest type is increasing to alarming proportions. Almost at every street corner one comes face to face with the perambulating "gambling hell" on wheels. These are constantly followed and surrounded by troops of gamblers who keep the roulette wheels in unceasing action until the small hours of the morning.

## REIGN OF TERROR.

Prague, April 1.—The communists have set up a reign of terror in Budapest, according to a member of the Czech-Slovak mission who returned here today. The stock of food at the Hungarian capital is sufficient for only ten days and population of Budapest hopes for intervention by the allies.

## Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic

destroys the malarial germs which are transmitted to the blood by the Malaria Mosquito. Price 60c.

## For safety sake ask for "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin."

## TALCUM SOLD AS ASPIRIN TABLETS

Millions of tablets sold to dealers by a Brooklyn manufacturer who was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for selling talcum powder tablets as Aspirin Tablets—Beware!

When you seek relief from Headache, Neuralgia, Earache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Colds, Grippe or Influenza Colds always insist upon the genuine

## Bayer Tablets of Aspirin

Proved safe by millions

Adults—Take one or two tablets, anytime, with water. If necessary, repeat dose three times a day after meals.

20-cent package—Larger sizes also. Buy only original Bayer packages.

American Owned Entirely!

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monacofacidester of Salicylicacid



## EVEN SO. DAKOTA WILL SPEND TWELVE MILLIONS ON ROADS

Pierre, March 28.—This state has an extensive program for the improvement of its highways. The legislature, which closed its sixteenth session on March 9, made a memorable record in appropriation for good roads, including a bond issue of \$6,000,000. The appropriation from general fund is \$567,296, and accumulated road funds foot up \$200,000. The federal aid allotted South Dakota is \$4,458,545, making a grand total of \$11,225,841. This money will be available for road construction during the following three years.

The legislature also passed a highway law which gives the newly created highway commission a free hand in road building. The commission has laid out a 5000-mile system of state roads, and upon this prospective system the state will be spending. Counties of the state will be called upon to contribute one dollar toward the state system of roads. The money has been proportioned to each county and will be expended on highway work in the county.

Some of the more prosperous and thickly settled counties will bond for road construction and will build only the higher types of paving. Others will build less expensive types that will meet their needs. On all of these roads where the counties wish to join with the state and build a higher class of roads, the state and federal aid will be merged with the county funds. The highway commission will have full control over all road and bridge building.

The auto license has been raised to an average of \$6 per car. Ninety per cent of the funds derived from license is returned to the counties for maintenance and new construction. The counties will also levy road taxes and with such funds will build up their county systems to connect with the state roads. Townships will levy a road tax and connect with county systems.

## ALABAMA MAN PAYS 25 YEAR OLD BILL

San Marcos, Tex., March 28.—Twenty-five years ago J. T. Smith, a well known merchant of this city was conducting a merchandise business at Town Creek, Alabama.

Several days ago he received in his morning mail a letter which read about as follows:

"You probably do not recollect me; but I bought four dollars worth of goods from you about 25 years ago. I have an idea that a man should settle up his debts every twenty-five years or so; so if you want them four plunks let me hear from you, as I am real anxious to pay you, not from any sudden religious impulses, but I have a strong desire to be even with the whole world; and this will even things up for me."

## FORTY NEW STUDENTS ARRIVE AT A. AND M. FOR SPRING TERM

From Monday's Daily Eagle

With the arrival of forty new students for the spring term of A. and M. college which opened this morning, the small loss in the withdrawal of some of the students who have been at college during the fall and winter terms will be more than offset, according to Registrar C. E. Friley. The expectation is that additional new students will come in during the week.

Classes met only for the assignment of lessons today, inasmuch as the students are chiefly occupied to-day with moving into rearranged quarters, made necessary by the establishment of the field artillery and signal corps units of the R. O. T. C.

The regular class work will begin tomorrow, Dean Puryear announces, and no further loss of time is anticipated.

Regulate the bowels when they fail to move properly. HERBINE is an admirable bowel regulator. It helps the liver and stomach and restores a fine feeling of strength and buoyancy. Sold by Jenkins' Drug Store and M. H. James.

## HANDS, ARMS, LIMBS ASLEEP

And Was Run-Down, Weak and Nervous, Says Florida Lady.  
Five Bottles of Cardui Made Her Well.

Kathleen, Fla.—Mrs. Dallas Prima of this place, says: "After the birth of my last child, I got very much run-down and weakened, so much that I could hardly do anything at all. I was so awfully nervous that I could scarcely endure the least noise. My strength came back to me all the time."

I knew I must have some relief or I would soon be in the bed and in a serious condition for I felt so badly and was so nervous and weak I could hardly live. My husband asked Dr. Cardui about my taking Cardui. He said, 'It's a good medicine, and good for that trouble', so he got me 5 bottles. After about the second bottle I felt greatly improved. Before taking it my limbs and hands and arms would go to sleep. After taking it, however, this poor circulation disappeared. My strength came back to me and I was soon on the road to health. After the use of about 5 bottles, I could do all my house-work and attend to my six children besides."

You can feel safe in giving Cardui a thorough trial for your troubles. It contains no harmful or habit-forming drugs, but is composed of mild, vegetable, medicinal ingredients with no bad after-effects. Thousands of women have voluntarily written, telling of the good Cardui has done them. It should help you, too. Try it.

## 36TH LEGISLATURE BROKE AN RECORD FOR AMENDMENTS

Austin, March 31.—The record of twenty years in the number of constitutional amendments submitted to the voters was broken by the 36th session of the Texas legislature.

Twelve resolutions proposing constitutional amendments were adopted. And in addition the people will vote upon whether or not a constitutional convention shall be called.

Four of the proposed amendments will be voted upon May 24, 1919. They are: Woman suffrage, prohibition, increasing the governor's salary from \$4,000 to \$10,000 a year, and the extending of state credit for the purchase of homesteads.

Eight are to be voted upon November 4, 1919. They are: Abolishment of the fire system in payment of public officials, issuing by the state of \$15,000,000 in road bonds, allowing Galveston to issue \$5,000,000 in bonds for grade raising and seawall extension, divorcement of the University of Texas and the A. & M. college, raising the tax for confederate soldiers from five to seven cents on the \$100, removing the fifty cents on the \$100 tax limit for school purposes, and allowing counties, cities and towns to levy 35c on the \$100 for city and county improvements and 30c for road and bridges.

The calling of the constitutional convention is also to be voted upon November 4.

## WELLBORN.

Wellborn, April 3.—We had a fine rain Sunday and the farmers are busy with their work and trying to keep up with the fast time.

Frank and Winget Cooner have returned from overseas, and every one is glad to see them.

The dinner at Rock Prairie church Sunday was quite a success, however, a great many who could have been there, were not on account of hearing the school was called off.

Prof. Coleman surprised the pupils of the school here yesterday by telling them Monday to bring a nice lunch and go on a picnic Tuesday, and in that way the children ran off way out, they usually do on the first day of April. The yall gathered at the schoolhouse as usual and at 10:30 they were turned out and the teachers, parents and all went to the Henshaw tank, about one-half mile away, and had a grand time and a lovely dinner.

The children played games and gathered wild flowers, fished, and at 3 o'clock they went back to the school rooms and were dismissed. I think that was one of the grandest things that Prof. Coleman and his assistants could have done, for children will run off on April's fool day.

Miss Icy Barron returned Saturday from Iowa where she spent a few days with friends.

Willard Dowling has received an honorable discharge from the service of Uncle Sam and is at home farming.

Edgar Bullock still makes his regular trips down here from Bryan.

Thos. H. Royder who has been in Martin for several weeks in the interest of his health has returned home.

The Wellborn boys went to Milligan last week and played a game of baseball with Milligan and cleaned them up.

## HARVEY.

Harvey, April 3.—P. Buchanan sustained a painful injury Sunday morning, when he fell from the roof of Charlie Graham's house. He went on the house to adjust a defective flue; it had been raining and the roof was slippery. In descending, he touched the ladder with his foot and it slipped and he fell, breaking two of his ribs and bruising himself considerably, which will confine him to his bed for a week or more.

Ben Graham's little girl has pneumonia, but is better now.

Mrs. Will Jones has been suffering from the "flu" for the past week.

Sawyer, a sister of Floyd Todd, with whom she has lived for years, died Monday, and was laid to rest Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock in Bethel cemetery, in a beautiful spot beneath the stalwart oaks and evergreen cedars.

She was a patient, quiet Christian and the Master has called her home to rest; freed from all the suffering and pain she has borne so patiently and long. A large number of friends and relatives attended her funeral and relatives accompanied her to the grave.

Bullock officiated at the service. While at the funeral it was learned that Mrs. Tommie Todd Crare had died the same night as her aunt. She was a niece of Floyd Todd, thus he was bereft of two near relatives the same day. Miss Tommie was a happy bride. The family has the sympathy of the whole community. Miss Tommie was beloved by all who knew her; she was a devoted Christian and a lovely young woman.

## DEMOLISHING FAST.

Washington, April 2.—Figures made public today by the war department show that from the signing of the armistice until March 26 nearly one million six hundred thousand of the three million seven hundred thousand officers and men have arms at the end of the war have been discharged. Since the end of hostilities over half a million officers and men have sailed from France.

SURGEONS agree that in cases of Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Wounds, the FIRST TREATMENT is most important. When an EFFICIENT antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, BOROZONE is the IDEAL ANTISEPTIC and HEALING AGENT. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Sold by Jenkins' Drug Store and M. H. James.

## \$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts thru the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists.

## MEMBERS OF THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH FEASTED

From Friday's Daily Eagle

The men of the First Christian church held a get-together meeting and banquet at the parsonage last evening.

Sam B. Wilson acted as toastmaster and proved himself an adept.

The ladies of the congregation had prepared an elegant menu, and this was served in the most appetizing manner.

Thanks were returned in a feeling manner by L. D. McGee.

Among the speakers of the evening were R. M. Wilson, who had closed his remarks by reading a spirited and appropriate poem, entitled, "Why Quit Before You Start?"

Joe McGee gave a rendition of an original poem composed for the occasion, which was enjoyed and heartily praised.

Ernest Langford told of a peculiar Sunday school which he once knew and from the tale pointed moral, the moral being that the men of the church should attend Sunday school.

Guy Bittle told of how the pastor appeared to the audience, and read a poem detailing the experience of a man who attended service and the objections he had to the sermons he heard.

Some remarked that the popular city clerk was too diplomatic, and too good a politician to say the things himself, so he hit the pastor by means of a published poem.

P. H. Dawson told of Sunday school work back in pioneer days, and suggested that the church should be used to supply the needs of the community, so far as possible, for an institution similar in scope and purpose of the Y. M. C. A.

Rev. John Wright Holsapple made some appropriate remarks in regard to the benefit of the church having a good live Bible class.

George Adams followed with a general roundup and during his talk called for those who would promise to be present Sunday morning at the church for the purpose of organizing a Bible class to hold up their hands, and practically every man's hand went up.

The meeting closed with the singing by all present. Mrs. Holsapple at the piano, of a song composed by Mr. Holsapple, entitled "My Baraca," which was set to the tune of "Dixie," and was sung with gusto and real enjoyment.

With many thanks to those responsible for the pleasant evening the gathering dispersed wishing that such meetings might be more frequent.

## CITATION BY PUBLICATION.

The State of Texas—To the Sheriff or any Constable of Brazos County Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Wilson C. Marsh by making publication of this Citation once in each week for four consecutive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your County, to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Brazos County, to be held at the Court House thereof, in the City of Bryan, on the 2nd Monday in May, A. D. 1919, the same being the 12th day of May, A. D. 1919, and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1917 in a suit, numbered on the docket of said Court No. 7617, wherein Mrs. Fannie Mike, for her self and as Executrix of the will of Jno. B. Mike, deceased, is Plaintiff, and Wilson C. Marsh is Defendant, and said petition alleging as follows, to-wit:

Plaintiff alleges that on or about December 7th, 1912, Defendant executed and delivered to John B. Mike, three (3) notes for the sum of \$116.23 each, and payable to John B. Mike or order on December 7th, 1913, 1914 and 1915, respectively, with interest thereon from date at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, interest payable annually as it accrues, and all past due interest bearing interest from its maturity until paid at the rate of 10 per cent per annum and each of said notes providing that it be not paid at maturity, and be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection or be collected by suit, said Defendant agreed to pay 10 per cent additional on the principal and interest then owing thereon as attorney's fees. Plaintiff alleges that no part of same has been paid, except that the interest on same has been paid to December 7th, 1916, though the Defendant has often been requested to pay same; that said notes have been placed in the hands of attorney for collection and said attorney has been paid 10 per cent of said notes and said notes are secured by a Vendor's Lien on said land; that since the execution and delivery of said notes, the said Jno. B. Mike died, leaving a will, in which Plaintiff, as sole executrix, is named, and that she also is the executrix of said will, and that by virtue of same she is now the legal owner and holder of said notes and lien, and that she is entitled to have said lien foreclosed. Plaintiff prays that Defendant be cited to answer her petition, for judgement for her debt, principal, interest and attorney's fees, and all costs of suit, and for a foreclosure of her said lien; and, in the alternative, she prays for a rescission of said sale, cancellation of said deed, and recovery and possession of said land, and she further prays for general and equitable relief.

HEREIN FAIL NOT, but have before said Court, at its aforesaid next regular term, this writ with your return thereon, showing how you have executed same.

WITNESS, J. W. Barron, Clerk of the District Court of Brazos County, GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, and the Seal of said Court, at office in Bryan, Texas, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1919.

J. W. BARRON, Clerk, District Court of Brazos County.

## Neuralgia of the face, shoulder, hands, or feet requires a powerful remedy that will penetrate the flesh. BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT possesses that power. Rubbed in where the pain is felt it is all that is necessary to relieve. Sold by Jenkins' Drug Store and M. H. James.

## THE QUININE THAT DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEAD

Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BACON QUININE is better than ordinary Quinine and does not cause nervousness and ringing in head. Remember the full name and rub in the signature of E. W. GROVE, Inc. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE, Inc.

## BASEBALL TEAM OF A. AND M. IN FINE CONDITION

In spite of accidents, sore arms and term examinations the Farmer baseball team for the coming season is rapidly taking shape.

Among the several accidents only one was of a serious nature, "Smookey" Munch, an aggressive star twirler of Rosebud, breaking his left arm while sliding into third in a practice game. Munch was about the best bet Coach Graves had in the pitcher's box, and although he is a right hander the injury to the left arm is expected to keep him out of the game for the most of the early part of the season. Fortunately, however, the hurling job is the one position for which there are a large number of candidates. A. R. Smith, of Blanco, a letter man of two years ago, is working out in the box; Higden, a last year's star, is doing some twirling and Freshman E. F. Daniels, of Waxahachie, is putting a good deal on the ball. Two other pitchers who may get in the box, but who are now filling holes in the infield and outfield are R. G. Higgins, both of Howe, and W. N. Matthews, of Lake, Higinbotham is a good man at any position, while Matthews is the only southpaw Graves has on his list and he will doubtless be called on to do some of the hurling.

Judging by the showing made in recent practice the aggrieved infield will be composed of C. S. Lewis, of Forney, at third, Higinbotham at short, T. P. Lackey, of San Antonio, at second and C. H. Rothe, of D'Harris, at first. Of these men all have been based on the fact that they were a substantial number of candidates for the infield positions have not been numerous but this combination of veterans is expected to prove very effective.

In the outfield are Matthews, mentioned above, N. Glezen, of Gladewater, W. N. Touchstone, of Sherman, N. A. Kubenza, of Bryan, also stands a good chance to occupy one of the gardens. Of these men Glezen is a last year's veteran, Kubenza is an upper-classman who put out for the team for the first time while Matthews and Touchstone are freshmen but are showing good form.

Behind the bat are T. J. Davis, of Leonard and R. M. Powell, of Austin. Leonard held the position last year and doubtless will do so again, catching this year, but Powell, a new man, is showing up well and will get into the game.

The first game of the season will be played with the Horned Frogs of Texas Christian university on Kyle field here Monday and Tuesday, April 7 and 8.

The games have been scheduled with the Houston league team but the dates for them have not been set. The complete schedule, exclusive of the Houston games, follows:

April 7-8, Texas Christian university at College Station.  
April 14-15, Texas university at Austin.  
April 16-17, Southern Methodist university at College Station.  
April 23-24, Baylor university at College Station.  
April 30 and May 1, Southwestern university at Georgetown.  
May 2-3, Baylor university at Waco.  
May 7-8, Oklahoma university at College Station.  
May 12-13, Texas university at College Station.

## RETURN OLD SYSTEM.

Washington, April 2.—Railroad administration officials today intimated that a return to the old system of competitive bidding for railroad contracts might be the outcome of attempts of mine operators to force the administration to pay the same price for its fuel as the public. There is no denial that the price scale agreed upon by the operators and the industrial conference board of the department of commerce was not acceptable to the administration.

Irregular bowel movements lead to chronic constipation and a constipated habit fills the system with impurities. Herbine is a great bowel regulator. It purifies the system, vitalizes the blood and puts the digestive organs in fine vigorous condition. Sold by Jenkins' Drug Store and M. H. James.

## CORN TAKES JUMP.

Chicago, April 2.—Corn made an extraordinary jump in price today amounting to six cents a bushel. Official announcement that that security was so good and that wheat was so good, and that the United States to neutral countries had been stopped, was chiefly responsible.

Stop coughing! you rack the lungs and worry the body. BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP checks irritation, heals the lungs and restores comfortable breathing. Sold by Jenkins' Drug Store and M. H. James.

## A CHILD GETS CROSS SICK AND FEVERISH WHEN CONSTIPATED

Look, Mother! If tongue is coated clean little liver and bowels.

If your little one's tongue is coated, it is a sure sign the stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once. When your child is cross, peevish, listless, pale, doesn't sleep eat or act naturally; if breath is bad, stomach sour, system full of cold, throat sore, or if feverish, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the clogged-up, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again.

Sick children needn't be coaxed to take this harmless "Fruit Laxative." Millions of mothers keep it handy because they know its action on the stomach, liver and bowels is prompt and sure. They also know a little given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which contains directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. Get the genuine made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Adv.

## CARTER GLASS MAKES STRONG APPEAL FOR 5TH VICTORY LOAN

Minneapolis, Minnesota, March 28.—Carter Glass, secretary of the treasury of the United States, told delegates and visitors to the better business convention being held here that the fifth Victory loan ought to be subscribed to with greater cheerfulness than were even the previous loans.

Secretary Glass spent yesterday conferring with Liberty Loan workers of the ninth federal reserve district. His main address was delivered last night. It was devoted largely to the coming loan.

Statements are frequently heard that the fifth loan must be made at

## DELIGHTFUL REMEDY FOR LAZY LIVER

Calotabs, the Perfected, Nauseless Calomel, Sets the Liver Right Without the Slightest Nausea or Danger.

Feel mean, look yellow? your liver is out of fix! The poisonous bile is being retained in your system. You say I know calomel will set me straight, but I hate to take calomel.

Why not try Calotabs, the purified calomel that is as delightful to take as it is beneficial in cleansing the liver, and purifying the system?

Calotabs give you all of the valuable medicinal qualities of calomel but are entirely freed from the unpleasant and dangerous effects. One tablet at bedtime with a swallow of water—that's all. No taste, no griping, no nausea, no salts. You wake up in the morning feeling fine, with a clean liver and a hearty appetite. Eat what you please—no danger of salivation.

Calotabs are sold only in original, sealed packages, price thirty-five cents. The finest medicine in the world for biliousness, indigestion, headache and constipation. So fine that your druggist is authorized to refund the price as a guarantee that it will be thoroughly delighted with Calotabs.—Adv.

Calotabs are sold only in original, sealed packages, price thirty-five cents. The finest medicine in the world for biliousness, indigestion, headache and constipation. So fine that your druggist is authorized to refund the price as a guarantee that it will be thoroughly delighted with Calotabs.—Adv.

## BIG BARGAIN SALE THIS WEEK

AT  
**M. BONNEVILLE**  
On the Corner West of Main Street

More Goods  
Same Money

Your interest for this year will depend to a large degree on prices you pay now for your Spring and Summer Goods. So you ought to consider the prices carefully on every item you buy, and buy your goods where you can get the biggest value. The best protection against paying too much for your goods is to visit our store as often as possible and read our price list and make it a rule not to buy any item anywhere until you have first looked up our prices for same goods and if you do, you will find that many dollars and cents will be yours and will help you buy hundreds of other Special Bargains we are offering from time to time. Remember our buyers in the east are shipping each week large lots of merchandise bought at greatly reduced prices and when you buy here I assure you that you buy it for less.

Same Goods  
Less Money

## MATCH THE PRICE IF YOU CAN

2500 yard table oil cloth all colors and a one quality, per yard, 35c; Men and Boys White Tennis Oxfords with black sole, 49c; Men and Boy's white Tennis Oxfords with white sole, 89c; Boy's Knee Suits, age 3 to 8, special, \$1.98.

1000 yards assorted prints, Spring style 10c yard; 2000 yards cotton check and plaids, 15c yard; Silk Assorted colors per yard, 35c; Silk Crepe de Chine, assorted colors, 55c yard; Children dresses, Spring style, 49c, 75c, 89c, \$1.25; Misses Dresses, white lawn and organdie, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.25; Ladies all-over percale aprons, 98c; Ladies Jap Silk Handkerchiefs, 10c; Good Thread, black or white 5c spool; Ladies cotton and silk hose, per pair, 10c, 15c, 25c, in silk 39c, 50c, 69c; Men Hose, 5c pair, 10c, 15c, 25c; Children Hose in white or black from 10c pair up to 25c; Men Bal Brigrin Undershirt and drawers at 49c; same in short sleeve shirt and knee length drawers, 29c each; Men Silk Shirts, \$1.25; Children Vici Kid hand turned Slippers \$1.10; Children Baby Doll white oxford, 95c, \$1.10; Ladies white Oxford and Baby Doll, \$1.25 up to \$1.75. Big line of Ladies and Misses Oxfords and Slippers in all style, black, white, patent leather and coco brown, new and up-to-date, price from \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$1.98, to \$2.98 and \$3.39. See our shoe department for big bargains. Many more bargains to offer. A call will soon tell you we have good prices and it is to your interest to buy here.

## Shoes, Oxfords and Slippers.

We are now ready to show you one of the best lines of oxfords and slippers you have ever looked at. Shoes are high and going higher, but we have them at old prices. Which we sell 25 to 50 per cent less than elsewhere.

Infant and children's white slippers, all sizes .....\$1.15, 98c, 85c, 75c. Children's Vici Kid and Pattern Leather, a pretty slipper, .98c, \$1.10. Ladies White Baby Doll or two strap slippers, all sizes, special \$1.25. Big line of Ladies and Misses Vici Kid and Pattern Leather Slippers \$1.98 \$1.75 and \$1.49.

Big Line of Ladies Pattern Leather or Vici Kid Baby Dolls, special, \$1.75. Misses and Girls' Pattern Leather Baby Dolls .....\$1.49 and \$1.39. Big Line of Ladies High Top Lace Shoes, some are leather soled with white rubber sole, all sizes, \$1.98 and \$2.00. New up-to-date Oxfords, high heel, pure white, very stylish .....\$1.75. Just received: Fine Footwear in Black, Vici, Chocolate, Brown and Pattern Leather, good quality and stylish, all sizes at special prices, \$4.75, \$5.39, \$2.98, \$2.75, \$2.49.

Ladies Rubber Soled Oxfords, wide toe or pointed toe, vici kid at \$1.75. Big Line of Ladies Comforts, just the thing for old folks and nice to wear, for comfort special, \$2.50, \$1.98, \$1.50.

Men's and Boys' shoes we have a new up-to-date line and at prices to suit the pocketbook. Boys' Dress or Work Shoes, special per pair, \$2.98, \$2.50, \$1.98, \$1.50. Men's Dress Shoes and Work Shoes, all kinds, a cheap one and a good one; up to you how much you want to pay for them.

1000 yards pretty Spring style Gingham effect; big values per yard .....15c. 2500 yards fine and extra fine Gingham, Spring styles; today values per yard 25c, 35c; special .....25c 19 1-2c. Middy Blouses, middie or coat style, all white with asst. trimming, today values \$1.75, our price .....\$1.25. 100 doz. V. Vests, 25c values bleach with tape; our price .....15c. Ladies up-to-date white lawn Shirt Waists, \$1.50 values; our price, 98c. Ladies fine Silk Shirt Waists, in all asst. colors and styles, one of our big bargains at a special price, \$2.48, \$1.98, \$1.69 and \$1.50.

Just received a big line of ladies Spring style Skirts, wool silk and wash Skirts. The best values we ever had \$4.75, \$4.50, \$3.98, \$2.48, \$1.98, \$1.69, \$1.50.

50 pretty, all silk up-to-date Skirts; all colors; we are going to make these skirts at prices at a bargain these values are worth \$6.50, our price special .....\$4.75. Children's percale aprons, Spring styles, big values at .....48c. Children's percale and Gingham Dresses are 2-6 and 7-14 bargains at \$1.39, \$1.25, 89c, 75c.

Misses solid colors Gingham and Poplin Dresses are 12-16; today values \$5.00; special our price \$3.48. To arrive in a few days, by express, ladies new up-to-date Gingham and Percale house and street dresses. We are going to offer them at a special value at \$3.50, \$2.98, \$2.50, \$1.98, \$1.25.

Just received a pretty new line of Laces and Embroidery, some of the best values we have had in years; per yard .....15c, 12 1-2c, 10c, 8c, 5c. Big line of face towels bought at a bargain and selling them at a bargain .....29c, 25c, 19c, 15c. 250 yards cotton crash toweling; today value 17 1-2c; our price a yard 12 cents. Ladies large aprons, 50c values; special .....39c. Ladies 25c Boudoir Caps; special 15c.

## Gents' Furnishings.

Big line of Men's Overalls and Work Pants. Men's Work Pants just the thing for work, special at 89c, 75c. Overalls, big line of good bargains at \$1.98, \$1.50, \$1.25. Men's Pants for Dress of for Work, the kind you can use for either; per pair, \$2.49, \$2.25, \$1.98. Men's Work Shirts, Blue Chambray and Khaki Color, the kind that washes and is tough, at 98c 95c, 75c, 59c.

## Spring Milinery.

Up-to-the-notch, East Hats, Popular priced. We wish to call special attention to our Misses Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, from \$1.25 to \$2.50. Latest shape and style and colors; a wreath a little flower or a streamer of velvet ribbon—your hat is complete at a slight cost.

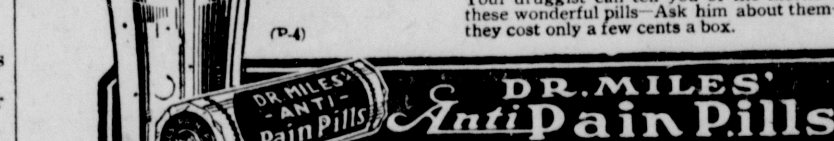


## BACKACHE!

When your growing girl approaches the more mature age and complains of backache, periodical headaches and other pains, she needs helpful advice from her parents.

Help her at this critical time in her life by relieving her of periodical headaches, backaches, etc., with DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS—the wonderful little tablets that for more than 30 years have relieved women, men and children of misery and pain.

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS are perfectly harmless—they contain no dangerous habit forming drug, but afford prompt relief from Headache, Backache, Neuralgia, and all pain. Your druggist can tell you of the merits of these wonderful pills—ask him about them—they cost only a few cents a box.



bringing them back home. We must have the money with which to do this. With the address of Secretary Glass the better business convention came to an end. One of the concrete results of the meeting was the formation of plans for the establishment of a bureau to handle all problems affecting wholesalers and retailers throughout Minnesota.

## KING VISITS PRESIDENT.

Paris, April 2.—King Albert, of Belgium, who arrived from Brussels yesterday by airplane, visited President Wilson today.

## REGISTRATION OF DEAD.

In American Battle Area, March 31.—Four thousand men of the American expeditionary force are now engaged in registration of and search for graves of Americans who died in battle, preparatory for return to America of the bodies should congress authorize it.

tract—meaning, I suppose that the interest rate of increment must be larger than in previous loans, said the secretary.

My answer to this, and the answer of every loyal American, is that if there ever was a governmental loan which should appeal to the sentiment of the American people, as well as to their common sense, it is the fifth loan. It ought to be subscribed to with greater cheerfulness than anything we have ever done. It ought to be done with thanksgiving to God's mercy that so few of our boys are left lying in foreign fields.

While the fever of combat is on, it was easy to appeal to the patriotism of our people, although some of our pacifists, before we got into the war, urged that it was 3000 miles away, so why get into it. It was 3000 miles away, but it was our boys that kept it 3000 miles away. They are over there now, most of them, and it is up to us to keep our word and

bring them back home. We must have the money with which to do this. With the address of Secretary Glass the better business convention came to an end. One of the concrete results of the meeting was the formation of plans for the establishment